

(Interrupted Aortic Arch) 1

=ABSTRACT=

A Case of Interrupted Aortic Arch Diagnosed by Fetal Echocardiography

Sung Hoon Kim, M.D., Yong Won Park, M.D., Sung Shik Han, M.D.
Yeon Hae Lee, M.D., Hye Kyung Kwon, M.D., Chang Hee Lee, M.D.
Young Han Kim, M.D., Kyung Ju Lee, M.D.

*Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Yonsei University College of Medicine,
Seoul, Korea*

Interrupted aortic arch is a extreme type of coarctation of aorta and mostly associated with other cardiac anomalies. Unless there were no proper management, about 90% of babies would be dead in their neonatal period.

A 28-year-old nulliparous woman was referred to our hospital for fetal echocardiography at 23 weeks' gestation with an abnormal prenatal ultrasonographic findings. We found interrupted aortic arch(type A), which was located in distal portion of the left subclavian artery, and ventricular septal defect. After 5 months follow up, the baby was vaginally delivered at 40 weeks' gestation.

This baby was delivered at 40 weeks' gestation of a male infant with APGAR scores of 8 and 9 at 1 and 5 minutes, respectively. Neonatal echocardiography and electron beam tomography revealed interrupted aortic arch(type A), ventricular septal defect(subaortic type), patent ductus arteriosus, and atrial septal defect(ostium secundum defect). At the 10th day of birth, the infant was performed the operation of end to end anastomosis of descending aorta, patch repair of atrial septal defect, ligation of patent ductus arteriosus, and direct closure of patent foramen ovale.

Key words : Interrupted aortic arch, Fetal Echocardiography

(interrupted aortic arch) 100 .
5.8 ,
(coarctation of aorta) ,
90% , : O , 28
: 0-0-0-0
: 13 , 28 ,
가 . 23 5 , ,
(left subclavian artery) 1998 8 18 , 1999
A 5 25 .
(ventricular septal defect) 가 :

:
22
, 23
,
, 40
40
:
, 110/70mmHg, 70bpm
, 165cm,
64kg, 71 12kg
34cm
, 1.0cm/60%
7.2g/
:
23
, 62mm,
219mm, 202mm, 42mm
(Fig. 1),
(Fig. 2),
(61mm) (55mm)
(A) 32 34
,
,
.

Fig. 1. Four-chamber view of fetal heart showing ventricular septal defect.

Fig. 2. View of fetal aortic arch with termination after left subclavian artery.

: (Fig.
3) electron beam tomography (A),
(), (patent
ductal arteriosus), ()
prostaglandin E₁
71,
10 end to end anastomosis,
patch repair,
(patent foramen ovale)
67

Fig. 3. Neonatal echocardiography showing interrupted aortic arch(type A). Separation width between ascending and descending aorta : 0.54cm

: 40 1 5
71 8 9 3730gm 100
5.8
. Celoria Patton(1959)
371 (A : , B